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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1992.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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Will be pleased to transact any
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Machinery of every description
made to order.

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Grocery and Feed Store, Corner
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Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied
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New goods by every steamer. Orders from
the other Islands faithfully executed.

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Bottled, Car. Port and Allen Sts.

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The "New York" will sail from
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27 Kilby Street, Boston or
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Honolulu Agents.

RUBBER STAMPS
AND
STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

OLD GLORY ON FRIDAY

Officials Could Not Manage for
An Earlier Day.

PROCLAMATION—NEW OFFICERS

Closing Up Many Matters—Much
Ceremony for a Memorable
Event—Official Etiquette.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Flag Raising, which was in a
way scheduled for Tuesday next, will
take place on Friday, the 12th inst. At
a conference yesterday morning of the
big officials arranging the formal or
final ceremonies it was decided that a
day earlier than Friday of next week
would scarcely be practicable. The
American Minister and Admiral Miller
on one side and the Cabinet here on
the other, had thought from their own
view points that everything was in
readiness for the great event, but in
the course of a meeting it was learned
that a number of matters required to
be closed up before the sovereignty of
the country went over through the
function of Flag Raising.

At the time the flag goes up there
will be put forth a proclamation and
the new list of officers for the new do-
main will be announced. It was stated
yesterday that nothing would be
known of these matters till the mo-
ment of their official publication. The
proclamation, of course, will be with-
in the authority or limitations of the
Joint Resolution of Annexation. So
also will be the commissioning of of-
ficers. It seems reasonable to suppose
that those who are to fill the offices
will have some inkling of appointment
in advance.

The exact hour at which the Flag
Raising is to occur was not fixed upon
yesterday. There will be much cere-
mony. Effort will be made to have
the incident of a nature throughout
that will make it memorable in the an-
nals of the two countries to the com-
pact.

The information that Friday, the
12th inst., will be Flag raising day, is
from official sources. There is not a
remote likelihood of any change or
postponement.

Considerable was said in a couple of
local or town papers yesterday by way
of effort to disabuse such portion of
the public mind as need disabusing of
that sort, concerning the impropriety
of any official party to making up the
program naming a day independent of
others immediately touched. Just now
the idea or impression that any of the
gentlemen upon whom such a fault
might fall would be guilty in the slight-
est degree of such a breach, is extremely
puzzling.

From what the Advertiser could
learn Thursday and Thursday night it
was concluded that the Flag would go
up on Tuesday next. The Advertiser
states now, in the face of the fact that
Friday will be the day, that provisions
by no means unimportant, were actu-
ally made for Tuesday. A number of
officials and others were told that it
was the same as determined that Tues-
day, if arrangements could be made,
would be the day.

There are to be, before all is com-
pleted for the transfer a number of
meetings between Minister Sewall and
Admiral Miller, for the United States
and the Hawaiian Cabinet. A vast lot
of work must be accomplished by the
Government here before the end. Cab-
inet councils will be numerous and
long. Land matters require much at-
tention. A number of purchasers and
lessees of tracts throughout the Islands
are very anxious to have title from
the Republic before the change is made
by the Sign of the Flag.

Admiral Miller and staff and Minister
Sewall called on the Cabinet at the
Executive building at 10:30 yesterday
morning. The Guard and Hawaiian
band were out to receive the guests.
After a short formal reception in the
President's room, the Admiral's staff
retired, and from that time to about
12:30 p. m. Admiral Miller, Minister
Sewall, President Dole and the Cabinet
Ministers were in consultation on the
subject of the flag raising ceremonies.

After the Admiral and Minister had
departed the Cabinet announced that
the flag raising would take place at 12
o'clock noon on Friday. It will be of-
ficial and formal in character. The Ha-
waiian flag will be hauled down by a
detail of men of the N. G. H. com-
pany on guard Friday, and the Stars
and Stripes hoisted by a detail or squad
from the Philadelphia. There will be
only band music at the time. The pro-
clamation will be read and principal
appointments gazetted.

A stand will be erected in front of
the Executive building for the officials
and the parties connected with the
transfer and ceremonies. Admission

to the verandahs of the building and
seats on the stand will be by card.
American and Hawaiian troops will
occupy a position directly in front of
the building. The Citizens' Guard will
be stationed on the left and the Sharp-
shooters, Mounted Reserve and police
on the right. Some of the details of
the ceremony are yet to be completed.
Whatever ceremonies or proceedings
in the manner of celebration that are
to be directed by officers of the Annex-
ation club will be distinct from the of-
ficial marking of the change of sov-
ereignty. It has been suggested that
the meeting, with speeches, be held in
the Opera House early in the after-
noon.

As the Hawaiian Flag comes down
it will be saluted with twenty-one guns
and the American flag raising will be
given the same honor.

There is still, in some circles, com-
ment on the fact that there was appar-
ently delay in fixing on the time for
the Flag Raising. This is easily and
simply explained. If there is any mis-
understanding. All those persons now
in office are to continue in their posi-
tion, but they must properly qualify to
serve the new sovereignty. To this
end the oath of fealty to the United
States must be subscribed to at once
and the new bond, running to the Gov-
ernment at Washington, must be made
out in advance. These bonds are now
being prepared. It was stated last
evening that it might yet be necessary
to send a special boat to some of the
other Islands to have the oaths and
bonds in time.

OUT IN EWA WAY

Garrison Site Down to
Choice of Two Places.

Col. Barber and Maj. Langfitt Mak-
ing the Selection—Commissary
Purchases—Surgeon.

Col. Barber and Maj. Langfitt are
working most earnestly on a location
for the garrison of the United States
troops assigned to Honolulu. No defi-
nite conclusion was reached yesterday
although several available tracts were
inspected carefully. Maj. Langfitt was
in consultation with the Surveyor Gen-
eral yesterday afternoon on the ad-
vantages of the various sites, while
Col. Barber spent the time looking
over the land proffered.

It was announced last night that one
of two tracts would likely be selected.
The first is near the Lunalilo Home
and belongs to S. C. Allen. This place
fits the bill pretty well, in the opinion
of the officials. The second tract,
which is perhaps equally desirable, is
located at Kahukou, and belongs to
the Government. No doubt a definite
conclusion respecting the matter will
be reached today. Maj. Langfitt and
Lieut. Winthrop will have charge of
the arrangements for the barracks and
garrison.

Capt. Lydig, commissary of subsistence,
is already hard at work. He
stated yesterday afternoon that prices
would govern the whereabouts of his
purchases. He has already advertised
for tenders for beef, mutton and rice,
to be supplied in large quantities for
the garrison. Capt. Lydig will have an
office and depot in town near the
waterfront. He will probably live at
Waikiki.

First Lieut. Lewis T. Griffith, sur-
geon of the New York regiment, and
also of the Honolulu garrison, is with
Capt. Lydig. He will be the chief sur-
geon at the new military hospital at
Independent park. Dr. Griffith reports
that the hospital will probably be open-
ed on Thursday morning.

AN AGED PRIEST.

Death of Rev. Fr. Raymond Dela-
lande at Heia.

Rev. Fr. Raymond Delalande, one of
the oldest, best known and best liked
of Catholic priests in the Islands, died at
Heia, Koolau, Oahu, Sunday morning at
5 o'clock of old age. The Bishop of Pa-
pua went over the hill from here on
being notified of the demise and will hold
the mass for the funeral this morning at
Heia.

This priest now gone to his reward, was
born in Normandy in the year 1817. He
landed in Hawaii February 26, 1847, and
has been an earnest, faithful and devoted
worker here ever since. The mission in
the Islands was but ten years old when
it was joined by Fr. Raymond. The priest
had but four years during his long ser-
vice. These were at Lahaina, Ahu-
manu, Waialua and Ewa. He was in
Ewa more than twenty years and was
greatly beloved by the flock of that dis-
trict. He was a man who took the keen-
est and most direct interest in the every-
day life of his people and was always on
the alert to do something in their inter-
est. Between three and four years ago
Fr. Raymond became too weakened for
duty and was sent to the retreat for aged
and infirm priests maintained by the
propaganda at Heia. His last days were
passed in ease and comfort.

Bro. Thomas, of St. Louis College, ac-
companied the Bishop over the hill and
will assist in the funeral services this
morning.

Oath and Bonds.

So soon as the Flag goes up all persons
in Government service will be required
to subscribe to the oath of fealty to the
United States of America. This will be
done at once. All officers under bond will
be required to enter into new guarantees,
this time with the Government of the
United States. All this work in the line
of change will be carried out expeditiously
as possible.

PEACE POINT NOW AT ISSUE

Settlement In Orient Is the Poz-
ing Question.

OTHER FEATURES FIXED UPON

Spain Must Depart From Atlantic.
President and Cabinet In Con-
ference—Powers—Aguinaldo.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Nearly five
hours' earnest discussion by the Pres-
ident and his constitutional advisors to-
day on the nature of the response to be
made by the Government to the Spanish
overture for peace, brought no conclu-
sion, and the subject was necessarily
postponed for further consideration at
another meeting of the Cabinet, to be
held at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The point under discussion during the
greater part of the meeting was what dis-
position should be made of the Philip-
pines. On the other issues, unanimity
developed. There was to be independence
demanded for Cuba; Porto Rico was to be
ceded to the United States; sailing sta-
tions were to be acquired at Guam, La-
dro, and one in the Caroline
Islands. These propositions were disposed
of quietly, but when it came to the Philip-
pines, some diversity of opinion was re-
vealed. As near as can be gathered, this
did not relate mainly to the retention of
the Islands. On this proposition a major-
ity of the Cabinet was speedily record-
ed in the negative, but regarding the
broad proposition, that Spain should be
allowed to keep those possessions, other
questions of importance developed, and
it was felt that these must be answered
definitely before the subject could be dis-
posed of. There was no question as to
the propriety of demanding the cession of
the Philippines. The perplexing prob-
lem was what form of government
should be substituted in the Philippines,
and should be the nature of the guar-
antee required of Spain that the new
government should be liberal and auton-
omous in character. These two ques-
tions were on a primary discussion as to
the propriety of interfering at all in
pressing a change in the conditions in
the Philippines. Some members of the
Cabinet felt that the insurgents, under
Aguinaldo, having acted independently of
the United States from the very begin-
ning of the insurrection movement, and
having latterly shown a disposition to
make trouble for the American govern-
ment, had no moral claim upon the United
States for the cession of the Islands. In
the settlement of the terms of peace, on
the other hand, it was urged that the
Government should lose no opportunity
to extend its principles throughout the
world and that this should be done in
the present instance.

The point that was quickly established
was that there should be no reference
of any phase of the question of the dis-
position of the Islands to any converted
to individual action by outside powers.
Another point that was settled—though
there was no formal action on it—was
that no protest against the continuance
of military or naval operations pending
the peace negotiations could be made in
the slightest; that there would be no ar-
mistic; no suspension of operations nor
any withdrawal of troops from the Philip-
pines until the Spanish Government had
agreed to the terms proposed.

Some discussion was had as to the
probability of the Spanish acceptance of
the American terms. The views differed,
though it can be stated that several of
the more influential members of the Cab-
inet believed that the terms substantially
agreed on would not be accepted by
Spain. While believing that the Span-
ish Government would not accept the
propositions made should, in all reason,
constitute the minimum to be considered,
some expressed the belief that Spain
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This time the regiment is slated for duty
by Major General Merriam, commanding
the Department of California, and there
is no one in San Francisco with authority
to set aside his military orders. The
troops will probably embark on the Scan-
dia or Arizona within the next ten days.

Americanizing Santiago.

SANTIAGO, July 28.—Senor Ros, civil
governor of Santiago, today expressed
great indignation at what he termed the
"high handed" manner in which Gen.
Wood, the new military governor, is per-
forming the duties of his office.
Senor Ros objected to the order dis-
solving the harbor board and character-
ized the order requiring householders to re-
port deaths as "most oppressive."
The energy which the Americans dis-
play and the sweeping measures they
have taken are little to the liking of the
Spanish officials.

Last evening a committee was appoint-
ed to examine city prisons and deal with
cases of excessive sentences. It will
recommend release for more than 100
prisoners who have been locked up with-
out trial for years, or are undergoing
cruelly harsh punishment for trivial of-
fenses.

In Havana.

LONDON, July 28.—The Havana corre-
spondent of the Times, in a letter to his
paper, paints a terrible picture of the de-
spair that is falling upon the city in the
absence of news from the outside world.
In the face of the advancing prospect of
famine and "the daily watching for the
Spanish fleet" which never comes. He
says: "Wild rumors are afloat. The
more timid people imagine all kinds of
disasters and terrible things; while
always a few miles off and steaming to
and fro are the vessels of the blockade,
with no intention to starve Havana into
submission."

Manila's Surrender.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The War De-
partment would not be surprised if Ma-
nila had surrendered to Admiral Dewey,
but has no such information. Madrid's
report that Manila had surrendered it is
believed may be due to the knowledge
that Spain has authorized Capt. Gen.
Aguinaldo to yield to the city.

The Belief is General in the War De-

partment that General Merritt has landed
in Manila, though no cable information
to that effect has been received.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S DEATH

Perhaps the Iron Chancellor Has
Gone to His Last Rest.

So soon as the Warrimoo reached
port yesterday it was known in
many quarters that Prince Bis-
mark, whose illness had been of a
serious nature for some time, was
dead. Assurance that this report
was correct was given by a number
of gentlemen who said that the in-
formation was from Victoria, the
last calling place, before Honolulu,
of the Warrimoo. Below is given
the last published bulletin on the
condition of the distinguished
statesman. So far as could be
learned, no one here had private
advice to the effect that the Iron
Chancellor was dead.

Prince Otto Von Bismarck, aged
82, was known over the world as
Gladstone's known or as Queen
Victoria's known. He has long
been the greatest figure politically
in the Prussian Empire and on the
continent.

Warrimoo left Victoria morning
of 31st.

BISMARCK BETTER.

HAMBURG, July 28.—The Nach-
richten learns from Friedrichs-
ruhe that Prince Bismarck had
improved with his family yesterday
evening and that his physician,
Dr. Schwenninger, left Friedrichs-
ruhe last night.

Not San Juan.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., July 28.—Port
of Ponce, Island of Porto Rico, sur-
rendered to Commander Davis, of the aux-
iliary gunboat Dixie on Wednesday.
There was no resistance and the Amer-
icans welcomed them with enthusi-
asm. The town of Ponce capitulated
to the American troops on Thursday
afternoon.

After Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The
Merchants Association has adopted a
resolution petitioning the President to
hold and retain the Philippine Islands.
Similar action will probably be taken
within the next day or two by the
Chamber of Commerce and other busi-
ness organizations.

Dewey Still at It.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A cablegram
from Hongkong to the Journal says that
Admiral Dewey at Manila has dispatched
the Raleigh and Concord to gather up
every Spanish craft, which, according
to information sent him by Consul Gen-
eral Wildman, are at various places in
the Philippine archipelago. Among the
vessels are three gunboats at San Miguel,
Luzon Island, and four at Port Royal,
Palawan Island.

Prince of Wales.

LONDON, July 28.—The Prince of Wales
is progressing so favorably that it has
been definitely decided to remove him to
Cannes on Saturday.

LONDON, July 28.—The removal of the
Prince of Wales resulted in a setback
and his condition is serious.

Further Inquiry.

PARIS, July 28.—Edmond Lockroy,
Minister of Marine, has decided to order
a fresh inquiry into the loss of La Bour-
gne. It is found that any of the crew
failed to do their duty they will be pun-
ished.

Porto Rico Squadron.

CAPE HAITIEN, Hayti, July 28.—The
monitor Puritan and cruiser Montgomery
finished coaling and left tonight for Por-
to Rico. The Amphitrite will coal tomor-
row and with the tug Heyden will leave
tomorrow

ON TRAM STATUS

Manager Paine Speaks of Affairs
of the Present System.

A CHAT ON THE CRITICISM

Transfers Not Liked—Why Improve—
ment Has Been Delayed—Dust.
Comment On New Concern.

Included in the last dispatches from the Coast was one to the effect that a big street tram company of Paris had placed with a Cincinnati house the largest order for electric car equipment ever received in the United States from abroad. As it is well known that the same company owning the Hawaiian Tram here has large interests of the same nature in Paris, Manager W. H. Paine, of the local concern, was sought out and asked if he knew anything of the Cincinnati order. He had no information of it. Mr. Paine says that his company in Paris used horses, trolleys, busses and to a limited extent, compressed air. Its lines, which are very extensive, are in the South of the great French city. The same corporation has tram interests in London. The main corporation is one of unlimited capital. It has money enough, Mr. Paine estimated, to meet any Honolulu competition or contingency. In this connection Mr. Paine hinted that the "so-called home company" had as one of its backers Mr. Huntington, of Pacific Railway and Market street cable line fame.

Of the Tram matter that is soon to be argued before the Supreme Court here, Mr. Paine declared he would say nothing for publication. The Tram would have been equipped as an electric line long since had the Government seen fit to grant "slight concessions" requested. Extension right of way, time of franchise, etc. The contract for material for conversion of the Honolulu Tram to an electric line, has been made, Mr. Paine says. Whatever the outcome of the present negotiations, the electric plans will be carried out. "There will be more legislation here," remarked Mr. Paine with a smile.

The Tram manager spoke in a chatty way when criticism of the conduct of his line was mentioned. He said that on account of the dust it was impossible to keep the cars clean. Mr. Paine thinks Honolulu an exceptional place for dust. He is incorrect on that point, for San Francisco is worse and the cars are clean up there. On the head of better service, the manager said a trial made in 1896 for more cars on two main lines had resulted in a loss of money. As a matter of record 150,000 special or extra or additional trips had returned only 17,000 more fares. The likelihood of competition here, Mr. Paine says, does not annoy or worry his company in any way. The directors of the company in London read all that is printed here about the concern and know how the community treats their business. The shareholders rightly expect, Mr. Paine maintains, return on their investment and management methods and movements are to that end. Mr. Paine says, with the express stipulation of no disparagement to any section of the community, that the "white" patronage of the Tram amounts to next to nothing. The very large bulk of the fares come from Chinese, Japanese and natives.

Mr. Paine was asked about the various suits going against the Tram on the claim that it encroached on horse-drawn traffic. The company has lost three cases in refusal to permit transfers. The manager says that transfers are the basis of Tram companies and officials everywhere and are in use only in the United States. It is well known that the Tram Company here still tentatively resists or endeavors to disregard "single fare" or transfer claims. From what Mr. Paine says it is rather the principle than the practice that it combated. According to his observation the number of people who want to ride from the head of Nuuanu street to Punahoa for a single trip is very small. It is evident that Mr. Paine questions the profit prospects of the Honolulu Tram Company, which is to have transfers, clean cars and quick service and which will bar hog shipment on all lines. Mr. Paine says his fares now figure out a trifle more than five cents per passenger, with the consideration of ten cent charges. On his basis the per capita fares of the new company, five and two and a half cents will average quite small indeed. This is on Tram basis.

Mr. Paine speaks confidently of the status of his company and in reverting at one time to the "double fare" lawsuits declared his opinion that in another country the decisions would have been different.

If the Tram conversion takes place it is expected that power will be provided by the Hawaiian Electric Company. This means that the present electric plant must be greatly enlarged.

SPAIN'S WANING EMPIRE.

Since 1609 Her Territory Has Gradually Dwindled.

When Philip II ascended the Spanish throne in 1556 he found himself ruler of an Empire which rivaled that of Rome in magnitude and extent. For two hundred years the Empire had been marvelously prosperous. Under Ferdinand and Isabella the Moors were conquered and America was discovered.

It was Philip II who, with the aid of the Inquisition, attempted to root out Protestantism. Under his tyrannical rule the decadence of Spain began. During the latter part of his reign Spain lost all, or nearly all, of her dependencies in North Africa, and early in the next reign Burgundy, Naples, Sicily and the Milanese.

1609—The Netherlands.
1623—Malacca, Ceylon, Java and other islands.
1640—Portugal.
1648—Spain renounced all claims to Holland.
1648—Brabant and part of Flanders.
1648—Maestricht, Hertogenbosch, Breda, Bergen op Zoom, and many other fortresses in the low countries. In this year

also she tacitly surrendered supremacy on the seas to Northern Europe.
1658—Rouillon and Cadix.
1659—Other sections of Flanders.
1672—Many towns and cities of Flanders.
1704—Gibraltar.
1704—Majorca, Minorca and Ibiza.
1781—The Nootka Sound Settlements.
1794—San Domingo.
1803—Louisiana.
1802—Trinidad.
1819—Florida.
1819-21—Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Patagonia, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Haiti, besides numerous islands, retaining not a foot of ground in America.
In 1898 she may lose Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, the Ladrone and Caroline Islands.

INFIRMARY FOR STUDENTS

Harvard University to Have One in Cambridge.

Instead of allowing their students to be taken to the General Hospitals some of the larger colleges are now building infirmaries of their own to which students only are to be admitted. Some colleges and preparatory schools in the East already have small infirmaries in their regular dormitories. Harvard University in Cambridge now proposes to establish a well appointed hospital at a distance from the college grounds. The committee in charge now has money enough for the purchase of a building site.

The plans provide for a building of brick, with stone trimmings, two and a half stories in height, with a frontage of 46 feet and a length of about 130 feet. In addition to the single rooms for students, there will be a library and reading-room for convalescents, rooms for the parents whose sons are patients in the infirmary, bathrooms and laboratories. The project is largely a philanthropic one, for, while those students who are able to pay will be charged, the infirmary will be free to the poorer students.

LOSSES IN BATTLE.

The New York Sun says that as compared with the loss inflicted on the United States forces by the Confederates in the great battles of the civil war the loss at Santiago is small when the fact is taken into consideration that our forces in the Cuban battle were assaulting a fortified position of the enemy. In all, counting 5,000 Cubans engaged, there were approximately 24,000 troops opposed to the Spaniards. If there have been as many as 800 casualties from wounds, heat prostrations, and capture that would be 3.3-3.4 per cent.

A study of some of the great battles of the civil war will serve to show how much greater the losses were there. Here is a list of some of the principal actions:

At Gettysburg, fought July 1-3, 1863, there were 3,070 killed, 14,497 wounded, 5,424 missing—a total loss of 23,001. The entire Union force in the battle are estimated at about 80,000, giving the percentage of loss as about 30.

At Spotsylvania, fought May 8-12, 1864, there were 2,725 killed, 12,416 wounded, 2,258 missing—total loss of 18,399. The total Union forces were 130,000, giving a percentage of 14.

At the Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864, there were 2,216 killed, 12,037 wounded, 3,383 missing—a total of 17,656. There were 120,000 in the battle; percentage of loss, 15.

At Antietam, fought September 17, 1862, there were 2,108 killed, 9,549 wounded, 753 missing—a total of 12,410. There were 85,000 engaged; percentage of loss, 15.

At Chancellorsville, fought May 1-3, 1863, there were 1,606 killed, 9,762 wounded, 5,919 missing—a total of 17,287. There were 78,000 in battle; percentage of loss, 22.

At Chickamauga, fought September 19-20, 1863, there were 1,656 killed, 9,749 wounded, 4,774 missing—a total of 16,179. The force engaged was 65,000; percentage of loss, 25.

At Cold Harbor, fought June 1-4, 1864, there were 1,844 killed, 9,977 wounded, 1,816 missing—a total of 12,737. In battle there were 38,000; percentage of loss, 33.

At Fredericksburg, fought December 11-14, 1862, there were 1,281 killed, 9,600 wounded, 1,769 missing—a total of 12,653. There were 100,000 in the Union forces; percentage of loss, 13.

At Manassas, fought August 28-30, 1862, there were 1,747 killed, 8,452 wounded, 4,263 missing—a total of 14,462. In the battle were 35,000; percentage of loss, 42.

At Shiloh, fought April 6-7, 1862, there were 1,754 killed, 8,408 wounded, 2,885 missing—a total of 13,047. The number in battle was 45,000; percentage of loss, 29.

At Stone's River (Murfreesboro'), fought December 31, 1862, there were 1,739 killed, 7,802 wounded, 3,717 missing—a total of 13,249. The number in battle was 43,000; percentage of loss, 31.

At Petersburg, fought June 15-19, 1864, there were 1,688 killed, 8,513 wounded, 1,185 missing—a total of 11,386. The number in battle was 100,000; percentage of loss, 11.

It is estimated that there are no fewer than 70,000,000 Europeans who wear wooden shoes. Haswood is ordinarily employed for sabots, but willow is the best material.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that state, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

A MAYOR AT HOME

But Leaves His Fireside
Six Months Each Year.

His Honor J. P. Penrose of Silverton, N. Z.—He Tells How to See the World Economically.

J. P. Penrose, for seven years mayor of Silverton, N. Z., left on the Kee Lung Maru for Japan on Wednesday morning. Mr. Penrose was in Honolulu for about six weeks. He came up on the Australian steamer to see the sights and while here he visited all the available places and well known charming bits of scenery, and a few others which are not down on the regular program, for Mr. Penrose is energetic and doesn't hesitate at the prospect of a long walk or a stiff climb.

Mr. Penrose travels about six months of every year. He has offered to resign the mayoralty chair, but his townspeople will not have it, so he holds, in consequence, the record for longest tenure of office of any mayor in all New Zealand. He is taking only a short cut this trip. After traveling about Japan a bit he purposes going over to China, thence to Manila, perhaps, and after Manila by the shortest route to Australia and New Zealand. He says that traveling after this fashion is comparatively inexpensive. He gets along comfortably on \$200 a year.

On this amount he lives easily, does not attempt to visit the swell hotels or restaurants, but has a good look at the country and carries away a few souvenirs. Mayor Penrose said that he had been traveling in this way for many years. He says that a man is foolish not to become acquainted with his own country and other parts of the world, especially when it costs so little to do so.

On one of his trips Mayor Penrose visited England. He bought a pair of horses and a trap, hired a groom and scoured England and Scotland and Wales from Cornwall to Sutherland. He returned to London, sold his turn-out, discharged his groom and visited Ireland. This was an expensive trip and it cost him in the neighborhood of £1,000 before he got back to his native town in New Zealand.

Mayor Penrose intends to be home at Christmas. Like most other travelers he was delighted with what he saw of Hawaii. His pleasure appeared genuine for he volunteered the information. He says he will come again.

No More War Risk.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Marine underwriters say that the writing of marine war risks had fallen to small proportions. Even though the rates were very low many American vessels are now sailing without any war insurance, so little fear is there of danger from Spanish naval vessels. A prominent dealer in foreign exchange said:

"The insurance against war risk is not generally exacted any more. Any shipper may dispense with it when making this as a condition at the time of the sale of his exchange."

BEAR THIS IN MIND.

It Will Save You Many a Dollar and a Lot of Trouble.

After trying remedies that helped you.

When you have tried "cures" that didn't.

When you are completely stuck and in despair.

When your poor back still aches.

Because you don't get down to causes.

Try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

The unexpected always happens.

If you toss all night racked with back pain.

If you cannot bend over nor straighten up.

Depend upon it, it's your kidneys.

Kidney disorder rarely leaves of its own accord.

The tenant has to be evicted.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do not compromise.

Or arrange for a new tenant.

They cure all kidney complaints.

This is their mission and they fulfill it.

Read how they fulfilled it in the case of this Yorker, N. Y., citizen:

Mr. P. J. Sherman, of 136 New Main street, employed by Smith & Rogers, ice dealers, says: "I have been troubled with symptoms of kidney complaint for several years. I had sharp, shooting pains across my back, accompanied by a stiffness in my loins and a languid feeling most of the time. I did not notice it so much at first as long as I was kept busy with my work, but on Sundays when I sat around the house I became so stiff and sore that I could scarcely get up after sitting any length of time. I doctored and many different kinds of kidney remedies but could not get any relief. One doctor said I had Bright's disease and advised me to give up my employment but I could not afford to do this."

"I had read in our daily paper about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and as I had to do something I had my wife get me a box at Geo. B. Wray's drug store. They relieved my trouble in a short time and they did me more good than any other remedies or prescriptions I ever took. I do not hesitate to recommend these pills to others for I believe they will accomplish all that is claimed for them."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents, or will be mailed by Hollister & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, general agents for the Islands. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Choice California Mules.

CALIFORNIA
MULES

I have just received
Sixty-five Head of
choice young mules
from four to seven
years old.

These mules are strong and just right for plantation work. As I am here to stay I will keep mules suitable for plantation work on hand and desire your patronage. All orders promptly filled.

Schuman's Carriage and Harness
Repository.
Fort St. Above Club Stables. Honolulu.

Don't Wait.

If you need shoes buy them now. Napoleon won battles because he never waited for the enemy: he got there first.

Business success is won in the same way.

We don't wait for stores to get the new creations in shoes, we get them ourselves. Come and see.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,
SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.
FORT STREET.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.
IMPORTERS
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ALUMINUM WARE,
Refrigerators,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

WICKLESS
Blue Flame Stoves
OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

STEAM COOKERS, That, over
one burner, will cook at once Soup,
Meat and Vegetables.

Lap Boards and Cutting Tables.
Stoneware, Hanging Baskets.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.
IMPORTERS
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SCHUB, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.
POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for
Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, FULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAK, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scrofula.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit subscribers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS
From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Schooner Norma
AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

I will sell at public auction at the old Fishmarket wharf for account of the owners

The Clipper Schooner Norma,

Capacity 60 Tons,

As she now lies with all Sails, Anchors, Chains, Etc. The Schooner has just had a thorough overhauling by Messrs. Sorenson and Lyle and is in A1 condition.

Terms Cash U. S. Gold Coin.

The Norma is offered at private sale and if not disposed of will be sold on above date.

Jas. F. Morgan,

4983-td 1898-td AUCTIONEER.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1898

WHAT WILL HAPPEN?

The question of the hour is, "What will happen when the flag goes up?" The reply is, that so far as the daily life of the average citizen is concerned, nothing will happen.

Custom House entries and clearances will continue to be made.

The same licenses will have to be taken out and paid for.

The water carts will still defy protest and common sense and drench the streets into impassable mud and nastiness.

The police will still keep open house for the benefit of the citizen who sees two electric lights on each corner and cannot remember whether he lives at Palama or Punahou.

Brother Paine's skinny mules will still wearily drag the grimy cars along at the usual lightning speed.

The tax assessor will be as devoid of compassion as ever and remorselessly do business at the old stand.

The Advertiser will continue to daily cheer the lives of the widow and the orphan and give business pointers to the capitalist, while Liliuokalani and Mr. Dole will continue to subscribe, because they cannot do without it.

By the terms of the annexation resolution all Hawaiian laws not in conflict with the United States Constitution are to continue in full force, which covers nearly all of them.

The main change that is possible is in the personnel of the Government officers. President McKinley has the power to remove every officer from President to Pound Keeper, and appoint whom he pleases, and will continue to have this power until Congress otherwise provides.

This power is however a theoretical one only, and is lodged in the President simply because it must be somewhere. There is not the remotest probability, however, that the President will exercise this power except in the most general way. He will probably begin by confirming all officers now in office, requiring each to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. As vacancies from time to time occur, they will doubtless be filled by the heads of local departments and other officers in accordance with the terms of Hawaiian laws on the subject; all appointees continuing to hold office, subject to removal by the President.

A safe rule for every Government officer who is in doubt as to what he ought to do, is, to do just what he would have done if annexation had not taken place, until he gets contrary orders from his superior officer.

A safe rule for the citizen to act upon is, that, until Congress passes special laws on the subject, all laws and methods affecting business will continue unchanged. The Hawaiian and not the American customs, postal and revenue laws will continue in force.

As Congress does not meet until December and will not probably act until January or February, the business community has practically six months in which to prepare for the new rates of duty and other changes.

What Congress will do is a matter of prophecy which is an uncertain science; but there is no reason to believe that there will be any more discrimination against Hawaii, than there is against any other portion of the United States.

The essence of Americanism is "Fair Play," and we will get it.

THE TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

The Tramways Company tells the Minister of the Interior that:

"Being desirous of exercising the right of doubling its track on certain of the streets," etc. it now asks the approval of the Executive Council before laying the additional track.

The Government, instead of approving or disapproving of the application, has agreed to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for a determination of the rights of the parties.

As the matter will be definitely decided by the Court in a short time, any opinion by lawyer or layman regarding the right claimed by the Company is of no consequence. It is possible that the language used in the acts granting privileges to this company may be so broad as to cover the claim now made, after a long period, of right to lay double tracks in several streets. If it is, and the Court so decides, there is an end of the matter. Any impairment of the vested rights of the company will not be permitted by the Court, even if public opinion demanded it. It is of more consequence that the law, whatever it is, should be enforced than that any rights improvidently given to the company by the Government in the past should be disturbed. This community may have to suffer as numerous other communities

have suffered from unwise legislation.

The Tramways Company has—and it is the general opinion—entirely forfeited the good will of the people, by neglecting to give them a good and reasonable service. For this there has been no excuse. The company, however, may not hold the good will of the public to be a valuable asset. Few corporations do, unless they have some special use for the public.

The franchise granted to the Rapid Transit Company is really the protest of the people against a miserable service, which prevents the expansion of the city, and the building of new residences in the outlying districts. If the Tramways Company have the law with them, they may laugh at this protest. If they have not, the protest will be a serious one. The Court will settle the matter.

The issue now before the Court is, whether under existing laws the Minister of the Interior, has or has not the right to grant to the Tramways Company the right to lay a double track.

If he has, the question will then arise, in a later proceeding, whether he should grant the right asked for.

TERMS OF PEACE.

If the abandonment of Cuba, only, was the price of peace, Spain, after walking through the fiery furnace of battle would gladly accept it.

But war and victory have changed the relations of the parties, and Spain now deals with a people flushed with victory; a people who have tasted the blood of territorial expansion. Peace must be made while the blood is hot, and the judgment more or less clouded with angry passions. No true man or American will claim that he is now, or can be, able to look at the situation coldly. It is not in human nature to do so.

The awful responsibility rests upon President McKinley, with the consent of the Senate, to make terms of peace that are honorable and satisfactory. What may be honorable and satisfactory to the President may not be so to the Senate. They disagreed seriously on the policy of recognizing the Cuban Government. They may disagree more seriously on the terms of peace.

If the matter of making peace was wholly in the President's hands, he would undoubtedly suspend hostilities, whenever he was satisfied that Spain would comply with his own terms. But he cannot suspend them for a day, until he knows what terms will suit the Senate, and the people.

The situation compels him to urge the war, without relaxation, even if he feels that peace is in the air. The situation might be an awkward one, if the President was not backed by a majority of the Senate. If his own treaty of peace did not suit that body, and it refused to confirm it, what then could he do? He, of course, anticipates all of these difficulties, and will face them with his usual sense and sagacity. But whichever way he does, it will create great antagonism, and we now venture to say, will enter largely into the results of the Fall elections.

PENSIONS.

Congress is in such dread of curtailing the pension list, it still refuses to prevent raids on the treasury.

The pension laws permitted the minor children of soldiers to draw pensions. Many of these minors did not need the pensions twenty and thirty years ago. They have grown up since that time, and are parents themselves. The terms of the law did not cut them off from making applications for them at any time. Applications in great number are now being made, and the back pensions are paid in lump sums which take millions out of the treasury. Some of the single payments amount to thousands of dollars. The Commissioner of Pensions objects, but Congress will not listen to him. Direct taxation will soon modify public opinion on the subject.

The Washington Star, one of the staunchest newspaper friends of the New Hawaii, says this of the flag:

"When Hawaii is taken into the body politic of this Union this flag comes to exist as an independent emblem of international status and the flag of the Islands will be the Stars and Stripes. States of the American Union often maintain flags, and territorial banners are on record. There is no law against this custom, nor is there any national cognizance of it, nor official recognition of the existence of state flags. State seals are recognized in the law, being appended to official documents and conveying the highest symbol of the state's action. In Hawaii's case doubtless some arrangement may be made to permit the Islands to retain their flag and seal, and there will probably be no difficulty in satisfying the desires of the newly annexed citizens in this respect, especially as their position, if it is made, will in no sense reflect upon their straightforward patriotism and loyalty to their new allegiance."

The Washington Star, although distant some thousands of miles from Hawaii entertains some of "that old womanish sentimentality" for the flag, which the Whang Doodle Star of this city describes as an insufferable weakness of the native born. The Washington Star is considerate and is a paper with sentiments.

THE VEGETARIANS.

"Vegetarians came out ahead in a recent 100 kilometre (64 miles) walking match at Berlin with a time limit of eighteen hours. Out of twenty-two competitors, eight of them vegetarians, only six, all vegetarians, covered the distance in the time specified, the winner finishing in fourteen hours and a quarter. The other two vegetarians lost their way and walked five miles extra, but came in next, followed after an hour's interval by the only meat eater that completed the course. The others all dropped out before covering half the distance."

Items like the foregoing appear from time to time in the press, and set the vegetarians and the "antisl" by the ears.

As the diet is admitted to have a decided influence on the health, it merely shows how crude the world's thought is, when it has not made the diet a close scientific study in the universities or laboratories. Men will run all over the world for a rare bug. Large sums of money are spent in collecting heathen idols. Expensive conservatories are erected to please the eye. In the mean time, some millions of human beings in the United States alone are in physical misery, because their food does not agree with them, and they are utterly bewildered by the angry disputes over the food question. The plan of taking a certain number of men and women, putting them in certain conditions as subjects, experimenting with their food, exercise and clothing, is yet to be thoroughly tried. How far the tests we quote may settle the question we do not know. The vegetarians in this case may have been picked men, while the meat men may have been inferior physically.

A traveler in Japan takes note that the Jirikishia men will trot and pull a weight of 200 pounds over plain and mountain at the rate of forty miles a day, and will do it on a rice diet. At the same time several plantation managers have said that the Japanese laborers were not able to do effective work until they were meat fed. These half-truths do not help us.

If there is a community that needs more light on the subject of the diet for the northern races living in the tropics than this, we do not know it. Even if the doctors know something about it, and they surely do, they are not called upon to preach a general study of the best diet, any more than the lawyers are under obligations to preach common sense to their clients and avoid litigations.

Even if the doctors were to whisper in the ears of their well-to-do patients, the disagreeable words "plain living," without any suggestion as to "high thinking," there would be probably a change of physicians. The entire Teutonic race has a hunger for meat, as it has for strong drink, and it is only when the race is old that the value of the vegetable is appreciated. Even here, where a vegetable diet is said by some to be absolutely necessary, there is so little appreciation of excellent vegetables that no effort is made to supply this Paradise with either choice meat, or choice vegetables.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S "ER-ROR."

However exalted the character and services of a public man may be, he is still open to the vile attacks of a party and partisan press.

When President Washington, in 1793, negotiated with Great Britain what was known as the Pen treaty, there was a howl of angry vituperation against him.

James Schauler, in his account of the incident, in his history of the United States, repeats what other historians have written. He says:

"The opposition press belimed Washington more than ever before; charging him, inasmuch as he had ratified it, with political hypocrisy, and kingly demeanor; and one who, in Bach's Aurora, styled himself 'A Calm Observer,' went so far in a foolish legal quibble over the technical quarterly division of the President's salary, as to hold him up as one who had overdrawn it, a public defaulter."

FLAG RAISING.

If the representatives of the United States have a regard, and we feel sure they do, for the feelings of the natives, and the Hawaiian born, they will, on the day the American flag is raised, cause the Hawaiian flag to be raised also in some suitable place, with the distinct understanding that it in no way affects the political situation. It is now conceded that it may lawfully be the territorial flag, and as such it will remain, at least for some time, a source of pleasure to the natives. The dominant power of the Federal Government is so vast, that no evil can come of it, and under the peculiar circumstances of Annexation, a gracious act would be done.

General O. O. Howard, one of the surviving great generals of the Civil war, a corps commander, lately reviewed in the North American, the desirability of a career in the regular army. Writing of the officers, he says

that in times of peace a second lieutenant may reach the age of sixty without promotion, and of the enlisted men, he says:

"Methinks an enterprising youth would hardly remain in the army simply for pay or promotion."

Young men here who may be encouraged to enlist in the Regulars in search of an honorable career, might do well to reflect on General Howard's discouraging views.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST COLOR.

Persons who like to alarm the natives and half-castes by suggesting that they occupy an inferior social position, are circulating a garbled report that the Court of Appeals of some State holds that the negroes may be excluded from the public schools. The statement is incorrect and misleading, and is due to ignorance of the real scope of the decision. Only by some effort have we been able to find the decision upon which the rumor is based, and it is, we presume, a case recently decided by the Maryland Court of Appeals.

The decision is that a private school has the right to refuse admission to colored pupils solely on the ground of color. It holds also that a white person may also be refused admission to a private school.

The colored people claimed that under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution they could send their children to any private schools. This Amendment, adopted after the Civil War, is, in part, that "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," and further, "nor shall any State deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The colored people were advised by some lawyers that all this meant that they had the same privileges of the white people, in all things. But the opinion of the Court is that no State can pass any law that discriminates between the white and colored man. But if a colored man refuses to sell food to a white man because he is a white man, the Court cannot make him sell it. And on the other hand, if a white man opens a private school, he can exclude from it any class of people he may fancy to exclude, whether they are Germans, French, Spanish or Russians or colored.

If, for instance, a native should establish a private school in a remote district, and without any support from the Government, he would have the right to exclude the Japanese. If he chooses to do so.

The question of public schools is quite different. No State can pass any law making a discrimination on account of color, in any way whatever, regarding public schools. Nor can any territorial government do so. Congress also is expressly forbidden to make any discrimination.

So far, therefore, the natives need not feel disturbed in the least about any discrimination against them by the laws of Congress or of the territory.

The reasons which prevail for the exclusion of the Chinese from our country, have nothing to do with color. The Japanese are still admitted freely under the laws, and they are of the same color as the Chinese. It is almost impossible that there should be any exclusion of the natives from the franchise, although it may be qualified for all classes.

ADMIRAL AMMEN.

Rear Admiral Ammen died at the navy hospital in Washington on July 11th, aged seventy-eight years. He was regarded in Washington as a crank in the matter of the Nicaragua Canal. Having made himself familiar with the details of its construction, he undertook to persuade Congress to adopt his views and furnish the money. He attended the Senate and the House faithfully, button-holed members, was always courteous and persistent. He advocated the annexation of Hawaii, because he believed in the extension of commerce. He bitterly complained of the refusal of Congress to aid in canal construction, and always claimed that the people were in advance of the Government. This was not true. It was difficult for him then, and it is difficult now to interest the people in future gains and benefits. The policy of the dominant party had incidentally destroyed our commercial marine, or prevented its growth.

The Admiral did not see that when the national policy encouraged internal trade at the expense of foreign trade, it was not easy to interest the people in a canal that would vastly benefit the trades of other Nations. He saw, and others with him also saw, that the time would soon come when the growing foreign trade would effect the great internal industries, and its needs should be anticipated, by the construction of the canal. But the eyes of the people were fixed, as they had been, for half a century on the development of the domestic industries. The merchant and the manufacturer naturally asks why he should

bother himself about working for the construction of a canal that will put money in somebody else's pocket for some time to come.

The Admiral thought better of the people. His hope of constructing the canal was his good anchor, which he was always "letting go," with many fathoms of chain, but he died before it had a grip or sank into what the sailors call "good bottom."

CORRECT HISTORY.

In an article published on July 28th in the San Francisco Examiner and signed by Minister Sewall, he says among other things:

"To the credit of Hawaii it should be said that it decided to cast its lot with the United States when there seemed dangerous possibility that the Spanish fleet at Manila would scatter from that harbor and make the North Pacific and the waters of these Islands the scene of ravages on American commerce, not sparing the Islands themselves. Those responsible for the splendid loyalty, as well as the few who were opposed, are not likely to be forgotten when the history of these times shall have been written."

When the history of these Islands shall be written, it is most desirable that it state the truth.

We do not believe that the fear of Spanish attack entered any well regulated mind in these Islands. The matter was hardly mentioned in the press or on the street. As a probability it was classed with the probability of a tidal wave. A few nervous people speculated on the chances of a Spanish invasion, but the great majority never lost a moment's sleep on the prospect of an attack. One reason for this absolute feeling of security was the confident opinion of the naval officers in this port, that the Spanish fleet in Manila could not, and dare not, abandon the Philippines to an attack by the American fleet, and, besides that, an attempt to cross the Pacific without any certainty of a coal supply, would be absurd.

Any hesitation on the part of some who were most earnest in the cause of annexation, was in regard to the duty of Hawaii under international laws, a matter that was by no means free from doubt, as Congress had refused to ratify the treaty, and it was admitted that the treaty between Spain and Hawaii had some force, but to what extent was a matter of considerable doubt, and it was felt that President McKinley would not ask Hawaii, of her own motion, to abandon a position in which a most unfortunate treaty with Spain had placed her.

The matter, however, was settled by promptly placing the fortunes of the Islands with the United States, and at once leaving the curious and really interesting question of Hawaii's duty in the premises to the discussion of historians, essayists, etc., and students of the future.

The possibility of a Spanish attack was not a factor in the discussion, and so it should be recorded in any correct history.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Say the interregnum lawyers to the Supreme Court: "Where are we at?"

It is a happy thing that the question of name for the new ship of State does not come up.

Sugar stocks, in the matter of "going up" are ahead of the flag and a good many early risers as well.

The guests of correspondents that Spain will agree to the peace terms suggested by the United States is a good one.

The program for the Citizens' Celebration of Flag Raising might very properly include the hoisting of the Hawaiian ensign as the banner of the new sub-domain.

Perhaps the local political pot needs a fresh supply of fuel or a new filling, or perhaps it has been taken off the fire and the fire put out and perhaps the tenders are looking for new ways and means.

It is understood that it is the same as decided that for the good of the town and members of the military force the new garrison will be a reasonable distance from the urban Honolulu.

Thirteen is a number that has always been used and courted by the progressive element in the islands. Another deft is hurled at superstition by the selection of a Friday for Flag Raising Day.

Manager Paine may naturally be expected to have Tram ideas on Tram Company affairs. Mr. Paine labors under the handicap, amongst others, of long distance ownership of the property in his control.

Time is the healer of wounds, but as well the fashioner of them. Only for the vastly superior speed of the American ships, some of Cervera's fleet might have escaped. And not as yet has due credit been given the men who made the pace possible.

Advices on cable seem to be of a more roseate hue all the time. The company that has secured the franchise from this Government will be as big an affair as on the earth or in the waters that are under the earth by

the time it completes contemplated connections. Titles for Hawaii multiply. "Cable hub" is another.

Two of the local evening papers have covertly announced that they are patiently awaiting the click of the silver in the purse before fixing on political policy for the future. It takes a considerable time of new association to reform some "writers."

The Hawaiian steamer Waialeale made a creditable voyage even if she failed to find and properly labor some more Islands for Uncle Sam. The mud-colored squadron is now monopolizing the business of adding new islands to the map of the United States.

It is a wonder that more men have not been permanently injured or killed in these tug-of-war contests. The obituary of one victim was published this week. A scientific prize fight is a parlor pastime compared to some of the tugs-of-war that have taken place here.

The twinkling Yellowette, still stinging from all sorts of rebuke for publishing office made harmful and disturbing sensations false to the core, has the face to accuse a respectable and reliable and real newspaper of "faking." This is like an operative pick-pocket yelling thief to divert attention.

It seems that the \$75,000 indemnity possessed great healing virtue. Of course the consideration was the principle involved. Touching the avowed labor crisis discovered to readers this morning, it can only be hoped that in the hereafter there can be as effective and intelligent intervention based on the good judgment that takes into an equation of the sort the best interests of all concerned.

The American soldiers over in the other ocean, have genuine cause for complaint if the best of authority is to be accredited. Large bodies were on half rations for weeks, and big commands went into battle after fasting thirty-six hours. Wounded men able to move had to walk twelve miles to reach a surgeon. In the fighting slow and prominent old-time rifle powder was used against the smokeless article. Still, the grievances are not urged and the statements of high officials that the best was done that could be done under the circumstances are accepted and cheered.

Gen. Miles waited until he had something to report.

The protest habit is a species of action or occupation seemingly difficult to shake off.

So far the interregnum or hiatus exists only in the minds of the attorneys. The courts fail to observe it.

"I might as well give up," sighs the captain general of San Juan. The Miles between us and any chance of victory."

As time goes on and changes are slowly and naturally wrought we shall be able to clearly discern the difference between revolution and evolution.

Honolulu has her own White City right in town now and the big spread of small canvas is an exposition of the way of the day in handling an army for the best comfort of the men.

One of the first public improvements under the new order will be the construction of several proper and quite extensive additional school houses. Of course the matter just happens this way, but it is cleverly significant.

Subsistence resources of the country will be very greatly taxed by the large and sudden accession of population incident on the establishment here of a garrison of soldiers. For some months now all the rice grown in the Islands has gone to the home market. It will be necessary to bring vegetables from Hawaii, Maui and Kauai. The agents of the United States Government will have to meet the old problem of inter island transportation arrangements and charges. There will be some interesting developments resulting in some marked changes in the agricultural and carriage lines. In the service in the States every garrison, where practicable, has its own farm.

Mission Children.

Mrs. G. P. Andrews read a paper before the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society Saturday evening on the subject of Childhood Associations. It dealt with the life and environment of a Honolulu child, and the probable effect of the mixed associations. Miss Mattie Chamberlain, recording secretary of the Society, read a number of interesting letters from absent members. Miss Torrey, a missionary to Japan, presented a Japanese song, and Miss Rice offered several piano solos. The meeting was held at the residence of Dr. George P. Andrews.

Customs Force.

The following detail of customs inspectors and guards went into effect this morning: District Inspector J. W. Short, acting surveyor; District Inspector M. J. Johnstone, assisting surveyor; District Inspector W. F. Storey, in charge of night watch; District Guard P. Manahua, assistant to night inspector; District Inspectors R. M. Macaulay, W. F. Drake, M. H. Drummond, Geo. W. Koster, F. Andrade, B. H. Wright and A. W. Neesley; district guards, C. Kanuha, B. Kanuahi, J. Kanuu, J. Makaeaba, A. Nunes, Geo. W. C. Jones, Jr. There are twenty-four guards in addition to the above, eight on each watch. The watches are from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.; 5 p. m. to 12 m., and 12 m. to 7 a. m.

Royalist Protest.

The protest of the anti against annexation was filed Saturday with the Government and Minister Sewall. After reciting some matters of history concerning the overthrow of the Monarchy in 1893, the protest sets forth that annexation is contrary to the wishes of a large proportion of the native population. The right to a vote on the matter is obtained. Presidents and secretaries of the three Hawaiian political societies sign the protest.

Dredger to Work Again.

The Government dredger, in charge of Capt. Paul Smith, will go into service again on Tuesday after a considerable period of idleness. Operation this time will be at the mouth of the channel, near the "knuckle buoy." There is at this point a sand pit that requires attention. The Minister of Interior has intended for several weeks to set the dredger at work, but there have been enforced delays. The dredging will go on, there being a lot of work in sight.

BIG STRIKE IS AVERTED

Japanese Field Hands Will Not Quit Their Work.

LEGATION SENT OUT A NOTE

Plans Had Been Laid for Labor Earthquake—Test Cases—3,000. Views of a Diplomat.

There will not be a general strike of Japanese plantation laborers upon the change of the sovereignty of Hawaii.

Such a movement or demonstration had been proposed and was quite well organized.

Rioting might have been included in the affair.

The prospect was that every sugar estate in the group would be crippled. Culture and handling of cane and operation of mills were to cease so far as the Japanese were concerned.

All this has been averted by the intervention of the local representative of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government.

Mr. Hirai, secretary and, charge, granted an interview last evening to a representative of the Advertiser. The great strike scheme and the abandonment of it as currently reported for some days having been presented by the visitor, Mr. Hirai said:

"You have been correctly informed.

For many weeks, or I might say for many months, the Japanese laborers on the plantation have been restless. They have been anticipating annexation from their own view point, the same as everybody else. Their idea has been and I suppose remains, that they will have an increase of wages under the American rule. They want it and have been encouraged in expecting it by those who think that more wages only will insure a steady force on the plantations.

"A short time ago it became quite evident that the agitation for a strike of huge proportions immediately on the raising of the stars and stripes would have resulted. As you must know, there are leaders amongst these field hands and some of the leaders are shrewd and have staunch followings. Word was passed that the only way in which they could secure what they believed they were entitled to was to institute what would amount to a suspension of the sugar industry. They carefully figured out their power and came to the conclusion that they could, by quitting at all places at the same time bring the planters to terms. Some of them had the idea also that they could influence either the new or old Government or the two jointly. They believed they held the whip hand and they were disposed to use it.

"The legation now has the assurance that there will be no strike. Notice or warning has been sent out in the name of the home Government and replies have come indicating that there will be no resort to an extreme measure. The bulletin sent to the laborers themselves and to the immigration companies was to the effect that the men must not strike and riot and make trouble and disturb their own conditions and the affairs of their employers, who had engaged them in good faith and who had equitable claim upon their services. It was pointed out to the men that hasty or ill-judged action would be to the discredit of themselves, of the whole Japanese people and of their Government, which was friendly with both Hawaii and the United States. They were told that when the commission came to frame laws for the control of Hawaii under annexation full inquiry would be made concerning both the plain contracts and the penal cause. The laborers have been instructed that one or two test cases will be ample to settle all questions and that this course will be better in every way than striking. They agree to this. There will not be a strike. It would be bad, very bad, in many respects. The reputation of Japanese labor must be maintained.

"I cannot say how the test cases will be laid before the courts, but suppose that the laborers or their companies, perhaps, will see that the laws are investigated."

"Are the 3,000 new laborers that have been permitted by this Government coming on?" was the next question.

"Oh, yes; they will be here on time."

"Suppose that \$75,000 had not been paid?"

"Well, I said to some one here, and I expect you have heard of it, that if there was no settlement immigration to this country from Japan, so far as it could be controlled by our Government, was at an end. But so far as I know, no such question entered into the negotiations. The affair is now happily settled through the kind and fair offices of the United States and Hawaii and Japan are good friends as ever. We regret that there was a difference. It is past and will soon be forgotten. There will be a consul general here soon to succeed Mr. Shimamura. The legation or diplomatic business will, of course, be transacted at Washington."

"Now, Mr. Hirai, you speak of higher wages for the laborers. Is it not true that the field hand here will net four or five times more in a year than he possibly could at home? That is said by some who make the figures to be very moderate. It has been put this

way: A laborer can net six dollars a month. That would be twelve yen. It is asserted he could not net that much in half a year, or even in a year in Japan."

The secretary and charge thought out his answer and said: "For the first thing, the Japanese who leave their land naturally expect to better themselves vastly. It is true that they get very low wage indeed in the fields at home. Perhaps not more than twenty sen a day, and then not work all the year. There are many in Japan, but the number is becoming less. Thousands have gone into the army and navy and many more thousands have gone into the factories lately established. In Japan the rush is to the cities, the same as in any other country. The Japanese work much harder here than they do in the fields at home and for that reason expect much more pay.

"What is considered by many who study the question to be the soundest claim for increase of wages for field hands is that when they are free laborers they cannot be retained steadily on the plantations at the old figures. With more pay there will be few, if any, desertions."

"Labor will continue to come here after annexation?"

"I think so. Yes, I am almost positive that it will be so. Under just what conditions the engagements will be made, no one can say now. That is one of the matters the legation has said to the laborers is now being considered. There is considerable talk, I understand, of a closer relation between the companies procuring the laborers and the plantations. It might be that the companies could in some way make guarantees to the plantations. The companies, being chartered by the Government at home and having special and almost exclusive facilities for handling labor, will be more important than ever to the employers. All this, I must say, is only what I have heard. The legation knows nothing of it all."

Mr. Hirai was much interested in what was being said around town about the Japanese and was very much pleased to give the assurance that there would be no strike, with all its serious possibilities.

SUGAR STOCKS.

High Prices and All Figures Going Higher.

Sugar stocks were very active yesterday. Sales were numerous, advances sharp and the blocks in several transactions were large. All the brokers were busy.

Ewa reached \$275. It closed at \$240 on Saturday and opened at \$260 yesterday morning.

Honolulu closed at \$300 yesterday. A week ago it was \$250 and advanced \$25 at a time.

The last quotation on Honokaa yesterday was \$325. It was scarce at that figure and will advance today.

Pioneer Mill has gone from \$250 to \$300 in a few days.

Oahu, assessable, \$75 paid up, is selling freely at \$101.

For Waimanalo there was yesterday offered \$185. This was refused. The holders want \$200.

A large block of telephone was sold yesterday at \$14.

Hawaiian Electric is firm at \$200. The owners do not care to sell and the transactions have been small.

Takes Exception.

C. McInerney, postmaster at Waiohine, takes exception to the criticism of a "Resident of Pabala" on mail service in that district. The complaint was that it took longer for mail to be brought from Pabala to Waiohine, 17 miles, than from Hilo to Pabala, 24 miles. Mr. McInerney says this is incorrect. He avers that there is always prompt dispatch, but that there may be some apparent delay on account of the arrival of mails in the night.

SOLDIERS STRIKE.

Colorado Recruits Made a Stand On Food.

There was almost a mutiny among the 175 Colorado recruits on the St. Paul at breakfast time yesterday morning. Many of them received no breakfast at all, and those who did affirm that the food was of such a quality that they could not eat it. The men refused to drill or turn a hand to anything until they had had a good breakfast. A vigorous protest against the rations was passed by the men and sent to Col. Barber. In an hour or two matters were fairly well straightened out. Carelessness on the part of the Government cooks seems to have caused the trouble. The Minnesota and South Dakota men fared no better yesterday morning, but trusted to the Colorado boys to carry through the fight.

Hu Hu With David

A delegation of angry native women waited on Inspector David Keillip, of the Public Market, while he was attending to his duties there yesterday morning, having heard that he had been selected to take down the Hawaiian flag and hoist "Old Glory" in its place next Friday. The subsequent proceedings were interesting.

"They hu hu me," said David, "they pull me and haul me and want to know if I do that thing. Yes, I tell 'em, yes, I would only be too glad. Then, oh, my, they hu hu more and say I am no good. But I think they make mistake and I don't care if they did."

Ewa Annexation Party.

Manager W. J. Lowrie and Mrs. Lowrie, of Ewa plantation, entertained a large number of their friends on Saturday evening at their home. The party was an annexation reunion. A very pleasant time was had by all till midnight. There was singing and games were played. Refreshments were served in the usual lavish manner of the Lowrie home.

AN APPEAL TO U. S.

From Natives and Britishers In the Philippines.

Against More of Spanish Authority.

What Retention of Her Sovereignty Surely Means.

LONDON, July 29.—Natives of the Philippine Islands and British subjects having interests there are alarmed by the reports that the peace terms include the return of these islands to Spain. As a result they held a meeting here after consultation with the Philippines in France and Belgium, and called to President McKinley and Senator Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations committee. The message to President McKinley is as follows:

"Philippines resident in Europe pray you not to abandon the Philippine Islands for the sake of peace with Spain. Our loyalty and we trust the honor of Americans, entitles us to your consideration and support. To hand over our country again to Spain is contrary to the humanitarian proceedings of your noble nation and the wish of all classes. Civilization, trade and honor will all be lost if the Spanish authorities are re-established in any form."

The message to Senator Davis says: "A cast iron agreement binding Spain to form a Government satisfactory to the inhabitants is preposterous. To retain her sovereignty means deception, oppression and bigotry. We place our rights in your hands and pray you to induce the President and Senate not to abandon them."

Adolph Sutor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The aid of the law is to be again invoked to the end that Adolph Sutor may spend the declining days of his most remarkable life at his dearest beloved heights overlooking the Pacific Ocean. At present he is to all intents and purposes a prisoner, being confined to his room in the home of his daughter and guardian, Dr. Emma Merritt, on the northwest corner of Sutter street and Van Ness avenue.

A California Bishop Died.

BENICIA, July 27.—The Right Rev. J. H. D. Winfield, for many years Episcopal Bishop of Northern California, died here this afternoon.

The demise of the reverend gentleman is a great loss to the church, of which he has been a prominent member since 1853. At the time of his passing he was Missionary Bishop of the Northern District of California, having been elected to that position in 1874.

To Resist

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs the following: Appreciating the possibility of the intervention of European powers in peace negotiations with Spain, President McKinley is making preparations to aggressively resist, should it be attempted.

Italy on the Warpath.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A dispatch from Colon says: "The position of the Cerrati matter is now extremely serious. Three Italian warships are in front of Cartagena and the Italian admiral has received orders to bombard the city. Great Britain and the United States are intervening."

Irish Local Government.

LONDON, July 30.—The Irish Local Government bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords yesterday with some unimportant amendments.

THE CANAL.

An English Statesman's View of the Enterprise.

LONDON, July 28.—Sir George Sydenham Clarke says in a public letter: "It is for the best interests of the world that a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific should be controlled by the United States, and whatever attitude the European powers may take, foreign interference in Central America is of the question, because the interests of the United States and Great Britain in the future will be permanent. There, Lord Salisbury's policy toward the United States is statesmanlike."

The letter was evoked by an article in the Daily Graphic calling attention to the reversal of England's traditional policy to prevent the United States from acquiring strategic positions in the Atlantic and Pacific, enabling it to control the possible canal.

The Daily Graphic, in an editorial, says it agrees with Sir George Sydenham Clarke, but is curious to know what induced Lord Salisbury to adopt an attitude which has so much facilitated the United States.

This May Be So.

(Scientific Exchange.)

The curious discovery has recently been made that light may be produced from common sugar. All you have to do is to get a few pounds of lump sugar and put it in the open sunlight for some hours. On taking it into a dark room it will begin to glow, faintly at first, but afterward with quite a strong light. So strong is this luminous glow that photographs have actually been taken by the light. These sugar-light photographs are quite distinct, even if not quite so clear as ordinary photographs.

Marshall Back.

Louis F. Marshall returned on the bark Andrew Welch from San Francisco yesterday. He is the same "Louie" and was the fun maker of the passengers of board which numbered eight. Amongst other things he tied articles on Captain Drew's trailing line and then yelled "fish."

A Glorious Fourth.

"Well, Tommie, did you have a glorious Fourth?" "Well, I should guess yes. We've got a French cook at our house, and we just bombarded her for keeps until she admitted that a Yankee pig could lick a Spaniard with all four hoofs tied behind his back."—Harpers' Bazar.

Do you want Consumption?

We are sure you do not. Nobody wants it. But it comes to many thousands every year. It comes to those who have had coughs and colds until the throat is raw, and the lining membrane of the lungs is inflamed. Stop your cough when it first appears, and you remove the great danger of future trouble.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

stops coughs of all kinds. It does so because it is a soothing and healing remedy of great power. This makes it the greatest preventive to consumption. It is not a question of many bottles and large doses. A few drops will often make a complete cure. Don't neglect your cough; you cannot afford to run the risk. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will soothe your raw throat and quiet your inflamed lungs.

Howard of cheap imitations. See that the name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in large and small bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Light rains are reported in Pabala last week.

Sugar, 96 deg., 4 1-8 cts. Same as last report.

The First New York will bring a fine band along.

Some repairs are being made here to the St. Paul.

The St. Paul is really a ship of fourth squadron, or expedition.

There was a sale of new Ewa stock yesterday at \$240 a share.

The new tenement and store buildings on River street are filling up.

Words comes from Hilo that the Japanese beetle is a greater pest than ever.

Another rehearsal of Flag Day music will be had at the High School tomorrow evening.

Peter Lee, of the Volcano house, has been "laid up" a fortnight as the result of a fall.

Rev. Hiram Bingham, Jr., has accepted the pulpit of Palama Chapel, to take effect at once.

The condition of Capt. R. W. Parker, whose illness has been so severe, is somewhat improved.

The number of letters sent from the Waverley Club to the Foreign Office last week was 5,000.

Two of the four bicycles stolen early in the week have been recovered by David Kapapa's sleuths.

Nearly everything is in readiness at the Executive Building for the flag ball on Friday evening.

E. L. N. Hitchcock, formerly in the Marshal's office here, has been made captain of police at Hilo.

Dr. C. A. Peterson, Inspector of Immigrants, now has a desk in the office of the Immigration Bureau.

Jailor William Henry has an American flag, which he will hoist over Oahu prison on flag raising day.

Mural Halstead, the historian of the Manila expedition, sailed by the transport Peru for the Philippines.

It is said local officials will suggest to Col. Barber that the new garrison be at least three miles from town.

It is likely that Club of Officers of the N. G. H. will soon be reorganized as the Army and Navy Club of Hawaii.

The Commissioner of Agriculture requests that citizens send him alligator pear seeds. Office in Judiciary building.

The San Francisco Bulletin says that "refined sugar from Hawaii" will now be admitted to the United States free of duty.

The shelter tents are only five feet long and night check roll is on foot. Each tent is for two men and each man carries half a tent.

The Oahu railway did a big passenger business Sunday. A number of the army officers of the St. Paul made the round trip over the line.

Four native boat boys, Kaulana, Maku, David Kapahua and "Riley," a South Sea Islander, left on the Morning Star last Saturday for San Francisco. They signed for \$25 for the trip.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
DORIC	AUG. 20	GLENGYLE	AUG. 6
BELGIC	SEPT. 10	BELGIC	AUG. 16
COPTIC	SEPT. 29	COPTIC	SEPT. 3
		GAELIC	SEPT. 23

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every linker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes: No. 10, Size 3x5x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4x10x4. Price \$2. No. 20, Size 4x5x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4x10x4 inches. Price \$3.50. Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.
Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay and Makana the same day; Makana, Kaula and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.
Friday, Aug. 12 Tuesday, Oct. 25
Tuesday, Aug. 23 Friday, Nov. 4
Friday, Sept. 2 Friday, Nov. 11
Tuesday, Sept. 13 Friday, Nov. 25
Friday, Sept. 23 Tuesday, Dec. 6
Tuesday, Oct. 4 Friday, Dec. 16
Friday, Oct. 14 Tuesday, Dec. 27

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on trips marked *.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Makana and Kaula the same day; Makana, Maunaloa Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.
Tuesday, Aug. 9 Friday, Oct. 21
Friday, Aug. 19 Tuesday, Nov. 1
Tuesday, Aug. 30 Friday, Nov. 11
Friday, Sept. 9 Tuesday, Nov. 22
Tuesday, Sept. 20 Friday, Dec. 2
Friday, Sept. 30 Tuesday, Dec. 13
Tuesday, Oct. 11 Friday, Dec. 23

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.
The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.
Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kaula, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.
Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.
This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.
This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Package containing personal effects, whether shipped by baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100.00 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under a special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.
Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 50 per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

Dr. Guppy Writes of the Efforts
to Save the Natives.

**Communalism Must Be Stopped.
Perhaps a Dual Government.
Missionary and Native..**

One of the principal causes of the break down is rather curious, and it is one that is likely to make us feel very wise after the event. The Fijian, not given to abstraction, His ideas of morality are very concrete or matter of fact. It was supposed that when a civilized government removed the physical impediments that preserved the moral salubrity of Fijian society in the old time, they would be able to rely on the abstract ideas of right and wrong, or rather of "meum" or "tuum," which the Fijian would acquire from his contact with the influences of civilization. In other words, during the old days when clublaw prevailed, conjugal infidelity and other

ship by rockets. The terrified crew did not know what to do with the lines, never before having used them. They were finally made to understand their use. Several of the crew attempted to make one of the lines fast, but they were washed overboard. This so frightened the others that they clung to the rigging until they were washed off and drowned. Two Chinese cruisers were in port at the time, but no effort was made by them to save the drowning men. The Fu-Ching fell on the beach on her starboard side and left her deck open to the waves. By noon on June 5th she was a hopeless wreck.

It has hitherto been the custom of the children attending the public schools in Austria and Hungary to kiss the hands of their teachers on arrival and departure. This has now been forbidden by a ukase just issued by the Imperial Board of Education, which bases its decision on a declaration of the Sanitary Council, to the effect that

Kodak fiends and sightseers surrounded the little white city all of Sunday. The camp routine began with setting up exercises at 5:30 in the morning.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,
CHICAGO, U. S. A.
111 to 120 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

"L.M." IS COLONEL

Honolulu Man on the Staff of
Gen. Aguinaldo.

HE IS CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

Made a Patriotic Address at Old
Cavite—Was Wildly Cheered.
Had Army Experience Here.

L. M. Johnson, who was sergeant major of the First Regiment, N. O. H., in the early days of that organization, is now a colonel. He has the higher rank on the staff of Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader. Col. Johnson is chief of ordnance. Aside from Johnson's prominence as the holder of a commission as colonel on the staff of Aguinaldo and his responsibility as chief of ordnance, he is somewhat of an idol with the insurgent forces and is big enough in position and prestige to figure in the negotiations probably now in course between Aguinaldo and the American forces. The following special correspondence to the San Francisco Chronicle, giving an account of the proclamation of the dictatorship at Old Cavite early in June, shows that the Honolulu man was well to the fore:

"Leading natives made patriotic speeches, the insurgent flag was cheered and Aguinaldo's only regimental band played martial music. The reading of the proclamation declaring the Philippines to be ever free from Spanish tyranny was greeted with wild cheering. The strange battle-cry of the rebels rang out above the din and the truest enthusiasm was general. The last speech of the day was made by Colonel L. M. Johnson, Chief of Ordnance on the staff of Aguinaldo, who is an American. He first declined to make a speech, but was carried to the platform to that of the American colonies in 1776, and said their liberation was a certainty. When his stirring sentences were interpreted to the pleased crowd the cheering was louder than ever. In it all there was no opposition to the new dictator. He was everywhere acclaimed as chieftain."

A few months ago, just before the war broke out a letter from Col. Johnson was received here by R. Jay Greene and mention of it made in the Advertiser. At that time Col. Johnson and wife were in Manila from Shanghai and intended, so soon as the health of Mrs. Johnson would permit to embark for Paris. The news from Old Cavite develops that the Honolulu soldier could not resist the allurements of his old trade and went into the rebel lines. He is a veteran of a couple of South American revolutions, where he was a ship's gunner, and here before becoming sergeant major he was regimental armorer. Col. Johnson is an engineer when he cares to so engage, but long ago familiarized himself with ammunition and guns of all sizes.

Col. Johnson was a member of the American League here when that society flourished and on occasion in those days enough ability in that direction to warrant the belief that on such a day as Old Cavite saw he could make a worthy address. The colonel has the best wishes of a lot of friends here. These hope that he will reap only reward and will escape all the trouble which the wayward ways of Aguinaldo may make for the insurgent cause.

SYMPATHETIC LIMP.

Possible Revival of a Tribute to
the Long Ago.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A cable to the Sun from London says: The English people just now are unanimously concentrating their thoughts upon their knee caps. The Prince of Wales is the third member of the royal family, including the Queen herself, who have shown themselves unfortunately weak-kneed. The large class of aristocratic exquisites who think themselves in duty bound to imitate every peculiarity of royalty are now considering whether it is their duty to begin to cultivate a fashionable limp, for there is little hope that the Prince will regain the perfect use of his injured limb. It is a literal fact that when the Princess of Wales was temporarily lame, twenty years ago, many ladies in so-called high society limped for months in loyal sympathy.

Via Hawaii.
(Cincinnati Times.)

If the Spaniards had equipped Camara's fleet a month ago and sent it through the Suez canal to the Philippines, the situation at Manila would have been critical. It would have emphasized, as nothing has done before, the vital importance of the Nicaragua canal. The arguments in favor of this great enterprise are all more or less familiar, but apart from the strength the canal would add to the navy, there is the cold, hard, commercial fact that the canal would bring New York nearer the Pacific than it is now by any of the direct transcontinental lines. The shortest route at present from New York to the Pacific is over the Northern Pacific, a distance of 2,257 miles. The Nicaragua canal the distance is 2,239 miles.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. BOGGS, Stumptown, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

MAIL COMPLAINT.

A Resident of Kau Says a Carrier
is Slow.

Waiohina, Kau, Aug. 3, 1898.
MR. EDITOR:—Allow me space enough to lay the following facts before the public.

The Postmaster General has time and time again given the country districts chances to get their mail quickly, but unfortunately his representatives in the country take their time in delivering the mail, and when spoken to about their slowness, give a sort of mind-your-own-business answer.

Since the Postmaster General has started the quick country mail service, the mail for Kau from Hilo has been arriving in Pahala from 20 to 24 hours, and in Waiohina from 44 to 48 hours, after the steamer arrives in Hilo. In other words, it takes just as long for the mail to get to Pahala from Hilo, about 54 miles, as it takes to get from Pahala to Waiohina, about 17 miles. Surely the mail can get to Waiohina in three hours' time from Pahala, but the mail carrier evidently wants to take his own time, and while it may be an accommodation to him, it surely is an outrage to those who have to wait 24 hours for their mail, knowing it is only 17 miles away.

I do not write this because I have a friend whom I would like to see get the job, but if the present mail carrier is not willing to carry the mail a little faster there are many here who would be willing to deliver the mail in Waiohina three hours after it arrives at Pahala. I hope we may soon have a change. Thanking you for the space taken, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

A RESIDENT.

A Newark Note.

The following to the editor of the Advertiser is from Chas. W. Fisk, editor of the Newark, N. J., Daily Advertiser:

Dear Sir:—Aloha! The "Newark Daily Advertiser" tenders to the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser," its heartiest thanks for a copy of the issue of recording the arrival at Honolulu of the American troops bound to Manila.

The ably written account of the reception gave a glowing picture that left nothing to be desired, while its typographical presentation in color was in harmonious consonance with the occasion and the people of the flowerly little kingdom.

Half a million people of this goodly State of New Jersey, were enabled to read the story in our "Daily Advertiser."

I am, yours very truly,

C. W. FISK.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

A PITIABLE CONDITION TO WHICH
DEATH IS PREFERABLE.

A Fearful Disease Which is Destructive to
Little Folks—Generally Baffles Medical
Treatment—A Remarkable Cure.

From the Evening Crescent, Appleton, Wis.

The story of a remarkable cure from a disease which has generally wrecked the lives of children, and left them in a condition to which death itself would be preferred has attracted a great amount of attention among the residents of the west end of Appleton, Wisconsin.

The case is that of little Willard Creech, son of Richard D. Creech. The lad was attacked by spinal disease and his parents had given up all hope of his ever being well again, when, as by a miracle, he was healed and is now in school, as happy as any of his mates. Mr. Creech, the father of the boy, told the following story:

"Our boy had just become old enough to begin school when he began to act rather queer and finally we called a doctor who said the trouble was indigestion. The lad grew worse however, and another doctor was summoned who pronounced the trouble spinal disease and put the boy on a stretcher. Other doctors were called in and there was a consultation. They all called it spinal disease and for a year one of them gave the boy treatment."

"He grew worse instead of better and was absolutely helpless. His lower limbs were paralyzed, and when we used electricity he could not feel it below his hips. Finally we let the doctor go as he did not seem to help our son and we nearly gave up hope. Finally my mother, who lives in Canada, wrote advising the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I bought some though I had no hope of success where the doctors had utterly failed."

"This was when our boy had been on the stretcher an entire year, and helpless for nine months. In six weeks after taking the pills we noted signs of vitality in his legs, and in four months from the time we began the use of this medicine the boy was able to go to school. We kept him at home, however fearing a relapse if he returned to school too early and for a year we gave him the pills regularly."

"It is two years since he took the first of the pills, and he is now nine years old. He is at school now and just as happy and well as any of the other children. It was nothing else in the world that saved the boy than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

The blood is the vital element in our lives consequently it must be kept pure, rich and red in order to have perfect health. The cause of little Willard Creech's sickness was disordered blood. He had skilled medical treatment but derived no benefit until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were used and these cured him.

This proves that this remedy is the best means of imparting those elements that purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, thus adding bodily functions and arousing every organ into healthful action and in this way restoring the entire system. That is the reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure so many diseases, why doctors prescribe them, why druggists recommend them, and why they are so universal.

Sold by all dealers in medicine.

**CUTICURA
FOR THE
HAIR****LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR**

With clean, wholesome scalp, free from itching, bleeding, and scaly eruptions, produced by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and frequent dressings with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and purifiers of skin cures. This treatment clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, nourishes the roots and makes the hair thick, soft, and glossy.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. PUTTER DEBS AND CHAM. COOP, Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Produce Luxuriant Hair," a 64-page book, post free.

A Few More Left of the Same Sort.

Manila Cigars Still "Hold Out To Burn" at

HOLLISTER & CO'S. TOBACCONISTS.

COR. FORT & MERCHANT STS.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

**Houses Sold on the Installment Plan
—and the Real Estate thrown in.**

These houses would not do for you to live in, but they are just the thing for your pet bird. We have them in painted wood, neat and very cheap. Then we have the brass sort, some of which are plain in style and low in price and from this sort up to the fancy finished ones that the finest singers are usually allowed to have. Our Parrot and Breeding Cages are strong and neat, just the thing you want for the purpose.

For anything in this line, try

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

TIMELY TOPICS

July 27, 1898.

Harness.

There is lots to be said about harness, and especially poor harness. Good harness sells itself wherever found.

There is little to be said about the line of harness we carry, except that our guarantee goes with every set.

CHEAP SINGLE HARNESS
(With breast strap.)
GOOD HARNESS WITH COLLAR
AND HAMES.
SURREY HARNESS.
EXPRESS WAGON HARNESS.
DUMP CART HARNESS.
DOUBLE HARNESS WITH COLLAR
AND HAMES.
DOUBLE HARNESS FOR MULE
TEAM.

In fact there is not a harness made that requires outside purchasing on our part.

You can't do better than buy first-handed. We can save you money.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.

307 FORT ST.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

May come from many a source. We all enjoy a good laugh and when one considers how easy it is to assume duties which tend to create ill health it is not remarkable to find so many who are suffering.

MALT

Close attention to one's duties, no matter the nature, sooner or later the labors will soon become a task in this climate. You feel tired, can't eat and relish your meal; imagine you are unfortunate and long for a change.

NUTRINE

Just think a moment and consider whether the cause of your ill feelings are not due to lack of tone to your stomach, thereby overtaxing your nerve force, which eventually wrecks the whole organism.

NEVER

Try a few bottles of a true and tried remedy which has no equal as a system toner and health producer. Your physician endorses it. It will build you up and make you feel well again.

TIRES

Your druggist carries it in stock. If not ask him to get it. It has no superior.
Single bottle, 35 cents.
Three bottles for \$1.00.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1836.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
CAPITAL..... £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LD.
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL
INSURANCE CO.
WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
CANADA
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL
UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.
Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and
Land Transport, of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co
OF HAMBURG.**

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks..... 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies..... 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks..... 107,650,000

**North German Fire Insurance Co
OF HAMBURG.**

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks..... 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies..... 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks..... 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£13,558,080.
1-Authorized Capital..... £2,000,000 £ s d
Subscribed..... 2,750,000 687,500 0 0
Paid up Capital..... 2,750,819 7 9
2-Fire Fund..... 10,137,670 1 0
3-Life and Annuity Funds..... 413,568,989 8 9
Revenue Fire Branch..... 1,551,377 8 9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches..... 1,336,611 1 0
Total..... 2,887,988 4 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASILL & COOK
IMPORTERS

**LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTS**

AGENTS FOR
**New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.**

**Elmo Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.**

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

